GPb 15,000 20 19 11

G. R. S. 59]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

19D1.-02
(Muzraai)

Section

File No. 33

Serial Nos.

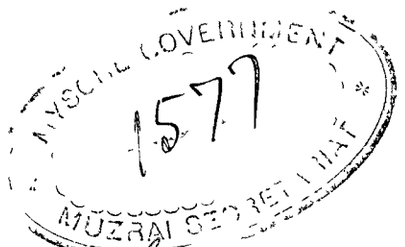
Papers Filed.

Month. December 1907.

SUBJECT.

File relating to The Sanctioning with effect
The 1st July 1908 an additional Cash grant of Rs
per Annum to The Baba Budan Sawmi's Darga a
Baba Budan Hills in The Chikka Magaloor Ta

PREVIOUS REFERENCES.	LATER REFERENCES.
	Mug 25 1-29-1-2



Papers M.R.

Have pp been received.
Please send a remr DS/Rs.
& send off the pp together
with the papers now asked for

by 17/9/06

1906-07.

From P. R. N. Setherall Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner,
Hassan District.

To L. Anantasami Row Esqr., B.A
Secretary to the Government of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore
Muzrai Department
Dated 11th Bangalore.
Despatched 14th September 1906.
Received
General No. 243
No. S
Enclosure No. –

Government Proceedings
No. 1235-47 of the 24th August
1906, sanctioning with
certain observations a Cash
Grant of Rs 50/- per mensem
from the State Revenues
with effect from 1st July
1906, to the Bababudan
Swamy's Dargah at Chickmagalur

With reference to the
above, has the honor to
request that the Secretary
will be so good as to order
the supply of 13 more spare
copies

copies for distribution to Assistant Commissioners and Auditors of the District.

[illegible]

For Deputy Commissioner

LSR/ Hagan Distance

Muz. 1 A]

190

From

To The Dy Commr
Hazaribagh

Dated

Despatched 28. IX 06.

Received

General No. 1895.

No.

Enclosure No. 12

As desired in his docket
No. 2143 of 14th Sept. 1906
I have the honor to forward
herewith 12 spare copies
of Printed Govt. order no
1235-47 of 22nd August 1906
re grant of Rs. 50 per mensem
to the Babahandan Dargah

Roy Esqr

27/9/06
Offg Deputy Commr

GPB—3,000—21-7 08

25/9/06

No
293

Dattatreya Reddy

Legal file

2020

19/10/06

submitted in Court

2-10-06

ಅರ್ಜಿ ಪತ್ರ

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರಿಗೆ ವಿನಮ್ರವಾದ

ಇದರ ಅರ್ಥ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಸೂಚನೆಯಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ

ವಿನಂತಿ

ಇಂತಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿಧೇಯ

ದಿನಾಂಕ

1906-07

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

FINANCIAL
(GENERAL FINANCE)

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 6th February 1907

No. Fl. 6050
Gen. Fin. 280-04-55

Passing orders on the various important points raised in the Comptroller's "Review of the Progress of Revenue and Expenditure of Mysore from 1894-95 to 1903-04."

GPB—30-1-07—100

READ—

"Review of the Progress of Revenue and Expenditure of Mysore from 1894-95 to 1903-04" submitted by the Comptroller, Mysore Government, under date the 18th August 1905.

No. FL. 6050—GEN. FIN. 280-04-55, DATED BANGALORE, 6TH FEBRUARY 1907.

ORDER THEREON.—The Government of His Highness the Maharaja have taken into their careful consideration the review read above, and record below their views on each of the important points raised therein.

2. *Para 12 of the Review.*—The disproportion between the increase in Land Revenue and the expenditure on Irrigation noticed by the Comptroller will be considered along with the report of the Committee* appointed in November 1906 to consider the question of the maintenance of Capital and Revenue Accounts in connection with the Irrigation Works in the State. The remarks of the Comptroller will, in the meantime, be communicated to the Committee.

* Consisting of the Revenue Commissioner, the Comptroller, the Chief Engineer and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner (Colonel Grant)

3. *Para 13 of the Review.*—The Superintendent of Survey and Settlement will be requested to report the increase of revenue obtained from the progress of settlements in the Mysore State in the decade under examination.

4. *Para 13 of the Review.*—With regard to the Comptroller's surmise that the increase of 1¾ lakhs under "Remuneration of Shanbhogs" may be due to resumption of service lands, and that if so there should be a corresponding increase on the revenue side, the Government observe that the increase referred to is not due wholly or even chiefly to this cause. There are two other causes, namely:—

(1) the introduction of new settlements and the sanction of remuneration to village servants in places newly settled, and

(2) the periodical revision of remuneration (once in ten years) proportionately with the increase of revenue in settled taluks.

5. *Para 18 of the Review.*—The increase in expenditure under "Forests" by about 35 per cent against an increase in revenue of less than 19 per cent is one of the matters that will be enquired into by the Retrenchment Committee in connection with the Forest Department.

6. *Para 20 of the Review.*—The large increase in expenditure under "Excise" (of 89 per cent as against 61 in Madras) has already attracted attention and is now being dealt with by the Retrenchment Committee; and it is expected that their recommendations will result in an appreciable reduction of the expenditure of the department.

7. *Para 21 of the Review.*—A reference has been made to the Excise Commissioner with reference to the suggestion that the "cartage of liquor" may be included in the price of liquor and realized from the licensees, and the matter will be considered on the receipt of his reply.

8. *Para 25 of the Review.*—The necessary measures for checking the retrogressive tendency of the stamp revenue, which is due chiefly to the want of efficient supervision, are under consideration; and orders will issue shortly directing the constitution of a separate Stamp Department with a Commissioner of Stamps at its head to supervise the proper administration of the stamp revenue and stamp laws.

9. *Paras 27, 28 & 29 of the Review.*—The possibilities of increasing the revenue from "Registration" and reducing the expenditure under the same head have been carefully considered; and as a result, orders have already been issued providing, among other things, for a revision of the fees for searches, calculated to yield an increased revenue of Rs. 8,000 to Government, and for a curtailment of the cost of the Registration Department by over Rs. 8,000 per annum. *Vide* Government Order No. J. 1343-53—F. Regis. 11-06-2, dated the 19th November 1906.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

9 *Para 31 of the Review*—The proposal that the interest on amounts spent on the Cauvery Power Scheme should be credited to ordinary revenues by debit to the Revenue account of the Cauvery Power Scheme is purely an account matter, which the Comptroller may himself deal with, and no orders are required thereon

10 *Paras 34 and 67 of the Review*—With reference to his statement that, as compared with similar Provinces in British India the administrative machinery in Mysore is very elaborate, the Comptroller has admitted that this must be so from the nature of the case Mysore being a separate Native State with a complete and self contained machinery for its administration and that his object was not to question this but merely to draw attention to the fact *Vide* also sub-para (2) of para 67 of the Review

11 *Para 35 of the Review*—The suggestion that Stationery and Printing should be shown as a separate head in the accounts has been given effect to

12 *Para 35 of the Review*—Effect has also been given to the suggestion that tour charges should not be shown under Miscellaneous but under "General Administration

13 *Para 36 of the Review* A reference will be made to the Chief Court, bringing to its notice the Comptroller's remarks with regard to the shrinkage in the receipts under Law and Justice and to them being proportionately smaller in Mysore than in British India and the views of the Judges elicited as to the reason for the apparent reduction

Para 37 of the Review The Comptroller's remark as to there having been no increase in the revenue from court fee stamps corresponding to the increase in the charges for Civil Justice will also be communicated to the Chief Court for remarks

14 *Para 37 of the Review* Orders have recently been issued reducing the cost of Judicial administration in Mysore by about Rs 51 000 per annum *Vide* Government Order No J 1400-1406—Cts 103 06 3 dated the 27th November 1906

15 *Para 40 of the Review*—The Comptroller points out that the increase in expenditure on 'Jails' in the decade has been 25 per cent and suggests an enquiry as to whether this is justified by a corresponding increase in the Jail population and better sanitary regulations The matter will be considered by the Retrenchment Committee when dealing with the Prisons Department

16 *Para 43 of the Review*—The receipts on account of fines and forfeitures are included under 'Law and Justice' and hence them not being shown under Police

17 *Para 44 of the Review*—The Retrenchment Committee will examine the possibilities of reduction in the expenditure on Police which is shown to be Rs 180 per 1 000 of the population

18 *Para 46 of the Review*—The expenditure on Education in Mysore will similarly be scrutinized by the Retrenchment Committee

19 *Para 47 of the Review*—It is stated that in Mysore the Local and Municipal bodies do not bear their proper share of Education charges This is no doubt because Local and Municipal Boards here are poorer than elsewhere, and cannot undertake a larger share of the cost without affecting their efficiency in other respects

20 *Para 49 of the Review*—The Comptroller points out that there is a tendency to sanction under Muzrai expenditure which is really not on *bona fide* public service that the distinction between *public* and *quasi public* or *private* objects is not understood, and that it is of the utmost importance that the principle laid down in clause 11 of Article 283 of the Civil Account Code should be strictly followed The Government quite agree with the Comptroller, whose remarks are noted

21 *Paras 50 and 51 of the Review*—The criticism that the expenditure under Medical has increased in the decade by 100 per cent, and that charges for medical and and sanitation which should be met from local taxation are met from General Revenues will be considered by the Retrenchment Committee The comparative poverty of local bodies in Mysore should also be borne in mind.

22. *Para 52 of the Review.*—The suggestion that a fixed share of the expenditure of the Geological Department may be treated as paid on the collection of Mining Revenue, is a matter of accounts, and may be given effect to. Seventy-five per cent of the cost of the department may be debited to Mining Revenue and the rest to General Revenues.

23. *Para 52 of the Review.*—It is true that the expenditure in the Department of Agricultural Chemistry has been heavy; but paradoxical though it may appear, the only way of getting full value out of the department appears to be to spend more money on it in directions calculated to systematize its working, and thus make it more useful than it has hitherto been. The matter will receive consideration.

24. *Paras 57 to 60 of the Review.*—It is true as a general statement that expenditure on public service which should be recovered from Municipalities, and charges not ordinarily admissible in audit as on public service, appear under Miscellaneous.

But Government is committed to giving grants to the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board for some years to come, and in the present state of the finances of Municipal Boards, contributions have necessarily to be given to them, especially to the premier Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore.

Charges not ordinarily admissible as *bonâ fide* public expenditure will be restricted as far as possible. The Comptroller's remarks in para 104 show that he realizes that they cannot altogether be avoided in a Native State.

25. *Para 63 of the Review.*—With regard to the suggestion that the Cauvery Power Scheme account should be kept on commercial principles by charging on the expenditure side the interest on capital outlay, a proportionate share of the Secretariat and Account Office establishments and also the preliminary expenses, the cost of printing, etc., the Government observe that this is an account question and may be settled by the Comptroller in consultation with the department concerned.

26. *Paras 42 and 66 of the Review.*—It is unnecessary and inexpedient to ear-mark the Mining Revenue as proposed by the Comptroller in para 42 of his review. Treating the matter, however, as a question of the form of accounts, there is no objection to the income and expenditure under ordinary and commercial services (including mines) being shown separately in the accounts. The Government approve accordingly of the suggestion that the head "Mining Royalty and Leases" may be removed from the group of "Principal heads of Revenue" and that all receipts and expenditure, including capital expenditure connected with the Mines may be shown in a separate group.

27. *Para 67 of the Review.*—The growth of revenue will be carefully watched, so that it may receive the attention that it deserves.

28. *Paras 68 to 72 of the Review.*—The Secretariat menial establishment was once before reduced. A further material reduction of this, as also a reduction of the menial establishment of other offices, is under the consideration of the Retrenchment Committee.

The Comptroller has explained that his remark about the clerical establishments in Mysore being on a liberal scale was only meant as a general observation and needs no particular action. It may, however, be added that applications for the entertainment of additional establishments are being carefully scrutinized, and are never sanctioned without the necessity being made out to the satisfaction of Government.

29. *Paras 73 and 74 of the Review.*—Of the three checks proposed by the Comptroller, the one relating to a financial settlement will be discussed later on. As regards the provision of a strong and independent Finance Department, a matter on which there can be no two opinions, this has been in a great measure attained in recent years since Mr. Basu's appointment as Comptroller, and will be further promoted by the change in the position of the Comptroller under contemplation in pursuance of the present policy of Government to pay all proper respect to the views of the Financial Adviser on matters within his own province.

30. *Para 75 of the Review.*—An order explaining clearly the budget rules has lately been issued for the guidance of spending officers, and these rules are being

strictly applied. *Vide* Government Order No. Fl. 2806-51—Gen. Fin. 102-06-1, dated the 23rd October 1906.

31 *Para 87 of the Review.*—A reserve of two-thirds of the Savings Bank liability seems to Government unnecessarily high. About a third of the deposits is, it is understood, generally the proportion maintained by Banks, and there is no reason why the reserve should be higher in the case of Savings Bank Deposits. At any rate under recent altered conditions, after the imposition of limits annual and aggregate, to individual deposits, a reserve of one-half seems ample provision for guaranteeing the repayment of the deposits in the aggregate, and this will accordingly be maintained for the present.

32. *Paras 88 to 91 of the Review.*—There is next the question of the provision for famine insurance, with reference to which the Comptroller has expressed the opinion that a maximum reserve of 150 lakhs is necessary and that this should be accumulated by an annual saving of Rs. 8 lakhs. The Government are of opinion that Mr. Basu has exaggerated not only the maximum amount required to combat a severe famine, but also the liability of the Mysore State to any such serious calamity. If the experience of the last twenty-five years is any guide, then it may be confidently stated that Mysore is much less liable to famine than other parts of India of equal extent, and that seasons which have brought severe distress or famine in their train in British India have passed off without entailing anything more than scarcity of a more or less severe type in Mysore. Moreover, a famine in these days is very different from what it was in 1876 and 1877, and is more easily kept under control Communications have been immensely improved, while the experience gained in that and subsequent famines has resulted in the formulation of a definite policy and of clear and detailed instructions to all officers of Government as to how each phase of distress is to be dealt with There is absolutely no reason to suppose that a famine, even a severe one, would at the present time cost the State a crore of rupees. An examination of the financial reports during the twenty-five years since the Rendition has shown that the famine expenditure, direct and indirect, during all that period has only aggregated 7½ lakhs, that the remissions of revenue (normal and otherwise) have amounted to thirty lakhs and agricultural loans (both ordinary and due to famine conditions) to under ten lakhs, or that the State has had to provide in all for about 47½ lakhs only under increase of expenditure and remissions of revenue and loans. The bulk of the famine expenditure, moreover, has been on protective works such as repairs of tanks channels, roads, etc., while the greater portion of the loan must be regarded as recoverable. In these circumstances, the Government consider that a maximum provision of 50 lakhs to be accumulated by an annual saving of 2 lakhs, is quite sufficient for purposes of famine insurance.

33. *Para 92 of the Review.*— As regards the form of investment of reserves, half of which is proposed to be invested in sterling securities and half in rupee securities, the Comptroller will be requested to submit a case in proper form for going up with to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

34. *Paras 93 to 103 of the Review.*—Next as regards provision for Railway construction. The only projects which Government have had under contemplation are (1) the Erode-Nanjangud line and (2) the Mysore-Hassan-Arsikere line the total cost of both of which has been estimated at 171 lakhs. Of these lines, however, the second may be left out of account as the raising of a loan, without which it cannot be undertaken, is understood to be a matter at present beset with difficulties As regards the other line, the cost of the portion within Mysore limits is only about 21 lakhs, which, again, will only be required after the project is included in the Railway programme three or four years hence The Government will have no difficulty in making this amount available from the balances at their credit, which will have materially increased by that time, without resorting to a loan. In these circumstances, there appears to be no present necessity for providing a special annual reserve for Railway purposes. The point is, however, reserved for future consideration. It must also be added that when any such schemes are undertaken, account will have to be taken of the expansion of revenue that any sound Railway scheme will bring about, to provide the wherewithal to meet interest and sinking fund payments, except perhaps in the initial stage of the undertaking.

35. *Para 104 of the Review.*—The question of a reserve for special charges has to be deferred in view of more pressing demands. But in any case a maximum provision of two lakhs per annum may be regarded as sufficient under this head.

36. *Para 76 to 85 and 106 to 111 of the Review.*—The Government are disposed to accept the general principle of a financial settlement for future guidance. But the details of such a settlement and the term for which it should be tried in the first instance with a view to gaining practical experience of its operation, are matters which require careful consideration at the time of framing the next year's provincial budget. In the meantime, the statement appended to this order, in which it is attempted to work out a standard budget on the basis of present resources, may be taken as representing the broad features of a financial statement, so far as this can be forecast at present.

37. *Para 115 of the Review.*—The proposal in regard to the investment of a crore of rupees in private estates for the maintenance of the members of the Ruling Family is not a practicable one and does not require consideration.

38. *Paras 54 and 117 of the Review.*—The Comptroller observes that the pension Rules in Mysore are very liberal and the pension charges consequently heavy, that the improvements on the Government of India Pay, Leave and Pension Regulations in the direction of liberality made by the Mysore Government are apparently unnecessary; and that there are possibilities of effecting economies by making alterations in the Regulations suited to the conditions of service in Mysore. The question of revising the Mysore Service Regulations must be taken up as a whole. The Comptroller will be requested to draw up a note stating the lines on which the existing Regulations may be altered. On receipt of this, the matter will be referred to a Representative Committee of Government officers.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

No. Fl 7421 Enc 2
Gl Fin 344-06

From

K.S.Chandrasekhara Aiyar, Esquire, B.A., B.L.,

Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Genl. and Rev. Dept.

Recd 1 Apl 07
Subd
Ajr
Ds
7/4/07

To

L. Anantasami Rao, Esquire, B.A.,

Secretary to Government, Musrai Department.

Bangalore, the 1st April 1907.

General and Rev. Secretariat.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith an extract from para 49 of the Comptroller's review on the progress of Revenue and Expenditure in the State during the decade between 1894-95 and 1903-04 and to invite your attention to para 20 of the Government Order No. Fl 6050/Gl.Fin.280-04-55 dated the 6th February 1907 (copy herein enclosed) passing orders on the said review of the Comptroller..

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

For Secretary to Govt.

K.R.

Put up an Extract from the Civil Account Code Vol I, Sec: 283, Clause 11

23/4/07

Extract sent.

The Vol is returned

23/4/07

X X X

49. The total charge is practically stationary and requires no remarks except there is a tendency to sanction expenditure under this head which is really not expenditure on bona fide public service. For instance, the accounts of 1903-04 include grants-in-aid to the Friend-in-need Society, Bangalore, and to the Arya Bodhini Sabha, &c. Grants to such bodies are not a proper charge against the General Revenues and are not admitted as such in British India. This distinction between public and quasi-public or private objects is not understood in Mysore, and it is of the utmost importance that the principle laid down in Clause 11, Art. 283 of the Civil Account Code should be strictly followed as far as the disbursement of State Funds is concerned. Such irregular charges occur under other heads of account also for, though not shown under this head, it seems to be usual to sanction grants from State Funds to such bodies as the Annie Besant Sangham Society.

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True Extract,

For Secretary to Govt.

K.R.

Extract of the Civil Account Code

Vol I Chapter 17

(11) No money may be removed from the public treasury for investment or deposit elsewhere; the Government of India, which is responsible for the provision of ways and means for the public service in all departments, must always retain, as at present, in its own hands, absolute and unconditional control over all money in the public treasury: a local Government may not withdraw such money except for expenditure upon the public service. The order applies to local fund balances as much as to provincial funds. The principle is that no funds contributed from the public revenues or raised by general

taxation, such as the district cess funds and the like, shall be invested without the consent of the Government of India; these orders do not apply to municipal or port funds, nor to trust or endowment funds, of any kind. The principles which should guide local Governments in sanctioning the investment of funds which are derived from local or special taxation are laid down in Government of India, F. D. No. 2313 A., dated 1st May 1901.

Copy of the remarks of the Inam Assistant and final orders of the Inam Superintendent at the Settlement in January 1873 -

---

This is one of the ancient religious institutions in Mysore dedicated to Bababudan alias Dattatreya Swami. From the Inamdar's statement and documents therewith connected it appears that the Darga took its origin some 760 years ago and that the inams which were originally granted by the Anegondi Chiefs and continued up to the last century, being useless owing to the ~~wants~~ haunts of wild beasts, were resumed by Purnayya granting in their room the villages Suragunpe and Basarahalli on Sarvamanyam tenure. Basarahalli and the Ready money payment alluded to in the Sannad in Col: 11 are not in the enjoyment of the institution, as they seem to have been resumed before the year Bahudhanya (1818). Gows the Khadri alleges that he is the descendant of the original founder of the Darga and that he is in the management of the Inam, but the grant being a Devadayem, I have registered it in the name of the institution. The Manager lays claim to the Sayer collection on Coffee in the village.

No documents show that the said item was alienated to the Darga nor has the Manager been in the enjoyment of the Sayer. There is no forest in the Inam. To be confirmed free of tax.

(Sd) C. Soobarao
Assistant

Confirmed rent free, but subject to Local Fund and Irrigation Cesses. Sayer and Abkari are reserved, as also the right to Sandal and teak.

(Sd) Robt Cole
Superintt of Inam Settts

9.1.73 -

Rules for the General and Revenue Secretariat Offices

× × ×

Consulting the Financial Branch. 21. The other branches shall consult the Financial Branch in the following matters before submitting cases to the Dewan in the prescribed course.

Questions and Proposals—

i. involving abandonment of revenue for which credit has been taken in the Budget;

ii. involving expenditure which has not been provided for in the Budget;

iii. involving any budgeted expenditure not specially sanctioned;

iv. affecting the pay and allowances of an Officer,

v involving the construction of any

financial or account provision or rule

22. It shall be the duty of the Assistant Secretary in financial matters to see that every case received in the financial Branch for consultation and coming under Rule 24, is referred unofficially to the Comptroller for opinion. matters which should consult

23. On its return from the Comptroller, the Financial Assistant Secretary ought to note on each case and return it to the Branch Concerned.

24. The consultation of the Comptroller is neither necessary nor desirable in the case of matters coming through himself. But in other instances, he should be consulted not only as regards ways and means &c, but his advice should be taken both on the broad financial aspects of the case and the details of the financial arrangements relating

to —

(i) all projects, whether commercial or administrative, and —.

(ii) revision of establishment and or other matters involving a permanent addition to recurring expenditure.

In every case in which the Comptroller gives his opinion, the final orders of Government should be communicated to him, and where his advice is not accepted, he should be given an opportunity of learning the reasons for its rejection

Any respectful representation from the Comptroller that an order of Government is opposed to the financial Rules of Government or to recognized financial principles, should, immediately after its receipt, be

Submitted in the usual
for His Highness' orders.

"Copy

AnA

Please copy the required portion from the Instrument-manual, which may be obtained from some of the R. S. Clerks in the Compt-

5/10/06

Copy put up

AnA

8/10/1906

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Muzrai, dated 21st December 1907.

READ AGAIN—

Government Proceedings No. 1235-47, dated 24th August 1906, sanctioning a cash grant of Rs. 50 per mensem to the Bababudanswami's Darga on the Bababudan Hills in the Chikmagalur Taluk.

Memorial Registered No 1574, dated 15th September 1907, addressed to His Highness the Maharaja by Syed Murtuja Sha Khadri, Sajjada of the Darga, praying for the revival of the cash grant of 143 pagodas formerly made in favor of the institution.

No. 2927-30—Muz. F. 33 of 1901, dated Bangalore, 21st December 1907.

Order thereon.—A cash grant of Rs. 50 per mensem was sanctioned in the Government Order of the 24th August 1906, read above, to the Bababudan Darga, in view to supplement the income from its inam village of Suraguppe, which was found inadequate to meet the increased expenditure for feeding the large number of pilgrims, both Hindus and Mahomedans, resorting to the institution. The Sajjada now represents in his present memorial to His Highness that even after the cash grant of Rs. 50 referred to above was sanctioned, the limited income of the Darga is hardly sufficient to meet the growing needs of the institution, and that therefore he is compelled to supplement it with large sums of money out of his own pocket, and prays that the annual cash grant of 143 pagodas sanctioned in the year 1802 in lieu of the inam village of Dasarahalli and withheld in 1819, may be revived and restored to the Darga.

2. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja observe that, at this distance of time, it is not possible to ascertain why the cash grant of 143 pagodas referred to by the Sajjada was discontinued. As they are, however, inclined to think that the representations of the Sajjada as to the heavy personal expenditure to which he is unavoidably put in feeding the large number of pilgrims of both the Hindu and the Mahomedan religions who resort to the Darga, are well founded, they are pleased to increase the cash grant to Rs. 100 per mensem, with effect from 1st July 1908. The Comptroller to Government is requested to include the sanctioned additional sum of Rs. 600 per annum in the Muzrai budget of the year 1908-09 as a grant from State Funds and to authorize payment thereof to the Sajjada from 1st July 1908. The provision, *viz.*, Rs. 1,200 per annum, should continue to be made in the budgets of future years.

3. The Superintendent of Inam Settlements is requested to register the additional grant now sanctioned in the name of the institution and issue a fresh title-deed therefor.

4. The Government further observe that the Sajjada is under a misapprehension as to the nature of the cash grant of Rs. 50 sanctioned in the Proceedings of the 24th August 1906, read above, when he says that the grant was made "in consideration of the Darga's sandal claim." Such a claim was made once in 1900, and again in 1906, and on both those occasions, it was definitely decided that the right could not be conceded to the Darga. The Sajjada will again be informed that the grant of Rs. 50 referred to above was in no sense made in consideration of his sandal claim which the Government declined to recognize.

L. ANANTASAMI RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Muzrai Dept.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.
The Comptroller to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore
The Inam Superintendent in Mysore.
The Secretary to the Government of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments

Exd.—c v.

1907-08

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

MUZRAI

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 21st December 1907

No. 2927-30 / Muz. F. 33 of 1901

Sanctioning, with effect from 1st July 1908, an additional cash grant of Rs. 50 per mensem to the Bababudanswami's Darga on the Bababudan Hills in the Chikmagalur Taluk.

GPB—13-1 08—200